

Today

When a Traitor Dies.  
Kaiser's Bad Bargain.  
Foch of the Mountains.  
There Is Hope in Him.

Bolo Pasha has run his race and paid his penalty. They took him out of his prison, through the Faubourg St. Antoine, out to the gloomy fortifications of Vincennes, where he was shot to death.

He passed through the Place de la Bastille, where the French people tore down the great prison and built a beautiful monument in honor of liberty.

He passed through the Place du Trone, where children gather at the fair, and looked up, perhaps, at the battered old statues of two kings each standing on top of his tall stone column.

Then he went out beyond, beyond the Paris boundary where the city walls once were, on across the moat to the interior of Vincennes fort, to stand against a wall where only soldiers and an officer looked on, with hatred and contempt.

How fast did his mind work on that journey?

How quickly did he think, and of what did he think, as they covered his eyes and stood him up for a few seconds before the shots rang out?

He never heard the sound probably—bullets reaching his brain and heart before the sound reached his ears.

How did the traitor's heart beat as he made that long, slow journey through the crowded streets, knowing from the first word spoken that he was going to death? Had he had a "revelation," accused the innocent, to add a few hours to his life? Did he feel remorse, or only fear?

As he passed the public square where the Bastille once stood, he was reminded of the new France, of the French freedom that he would have delivered to Prussia for pay.

As he passed between the old kings standing on their tall columns, he saw the ancient France cursed with the autocracy that now curses Germany and the world.

He left 10,000,000 francs behind him, as he went from Paris to be shot, took nothing with him but the wrinkled suit that he wore—and took with him still less after the bullet had done their work.

When it was over there remained to represent the Kaiser's investment of millions in Bolo Pasha nothing but a poor, crumpled, riddled heap at the foot of a stone wall. That is all the Kaiser got out of his investment of millions.

May he get as little in the end out of the greater investment in which he has put tens of billions of marks and the lives of millions of men.

May his failure be as complete and his end as disgraceful as that of the man he chose to betray, for pay, the freedom of France.

The question at this moment for those following the war, is "WHAT IS FUCH PLANNING?" Foch is a thoughtful man, with a long nose, a profound knowledge of strategy, the strange blood mixture that gets results, and plenty of the patience that waits until the right moment.

He was picked out by France, accepted by England and America as commander of all the forces.

While Germany takes this little village and that little village in spite of desperate, courageous fighting by the British, it is to Foch that the world looks for the plan and the blow that will change the face of the war at this stage.

You would meet interesting persons and events if you could follow the ancestry of Foch back a few centuries.

He is a Basque, born in the southern part of France, on the north of the Pyrenees, where they speak a queer language and retain strange habits and dress more than a thousand years old. Through that region of the Basques Charlemagne's army marched back after the death of Roland.

Into that same region over the mountains came in the days of the Arabs, followers of Mahomet that ruled Spain and almost ruled the whole of Europe.

Foch's ancestors have always been fighters, fighting for their liberty, fighting for the little village, fighting for the right to talk their language and practice their religion.

They have fought Spaniards, and Arabs, and Huns from the Far East, and Frenchmen from Paris.

And they have remained BASQUE through all the centuries.

There ought to be good fighting qualities in this Foch, whose people ruled themselves while kings still ruled the rest of France. The world looks with hope to the man from the far end of France, from the shadow of the great mountains, chosen to make the fight for the whole of France and the whole of the civilized world.

May he add to the history of his ancient race achievement worthy of the courage of that race—as brave men as ever lived on the earth.

# GREEKS PUSH BACK FOE IN MACEDONIA

## WEATHER:

Probably thunder showers tonight and tomorrow. Somewhat cooler. Temperature at 9 a. m. 54 degrees. Normal temperature for April 17 for past thirty years, 54 degrees.

NUMBER 10,501.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1918.

[Closing Wall Street Prices.]

PRICE TWO CENTS.

# The Washington Times

FINAL EDITION

## BRITISH IN DESPERATE BATTLE TRY TO RETAKE WYTSCHAETE

### MEN, AND MORE MEN, IS ONLY ANSWER ON WEST FRONT

Superiority in Troops, Not Guns or Ammunition, Is Big Factor That Gives Germans Advantage on Battle Line.

By DAVID LAWRENCE

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There is only one answer to the situation on the western front, so far as America is concerned, and that is an increase in man power.

Superiority in numbers of troops, not guns or ammunition, is forcing the British army into slow retreat and only by a superiority of men can the advantage be regained.

That is what becomes clearer and clearer as Premier Lloyd George calls on England and Ireland for more men and as new effort is put into our own shipbuilding program by the appointment of such men as Charles M. Schwab.

Think in Larger Terms.

Former President Taft and Major General Wood put it a little high in advocating an army of 5,000,000 men, because there are no transportation facilities as yet, but if the situation on the western front has done anything to official Washington it has set people to thinking in larger terms and larger quantities. Five million men may be impossible, but a total fighting force of three million in the west is not an extravagant estimate of what America can do if non-essentials are cut down and the shipping program is enlarged.

Such remarkable progress has been made in shipping troops abroad in the last four weeks that the query naturally presents itself as to what America really could do to get her troops to France if she had twice as many men ready for battle as are in the camps and cantonments.

More Men Called Out.

America's policy hitherto has been to call into camps just as many men as could fill the space left by the troops withdrawn gradually for service abroad. But shipping has been increased lately and more men are being called to the colors.

The policy of building more camps and cantonments throughout the United States during the spring and summer months, while transportation is improving, commends itself therefore to the minds of military observers here as worthy of the most serious consideration. Nobody knows how effective the British and American navies are going to be in the next few months in cutting down losses by submarines and thus increasing the available tonnage.

But if there is to be any error, it ought to be on the side of a plethora of men in training, so that as soon as the new ships are built and the exports and imports can be safely reduced to the very lowest basis, plenty of man-power will always be available.

Policies on Small Scale.

America has been in the war a whole year but her policies have been shaped on a small scale. Her first plan was to send food and supplies during the first year of the war, but emergency (Continued on Page 19, Col. 7)

### MORE SHAKE-UPS IN CABINETS OF ENEMY

COPENHAGEN, April 17.—Premier Wexler of Hungary, and his cabinet will resign, according to dispatches received here.

ZURICH, April 17.—Austrian Premier Von Seydler has resigned, according to reports reaching here today.

AMSTERDAM, April 17.—Baron Stephan von Rajecz, former Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, has been appointed successor to Count Csernini, who resigned from that office following the recent exposure of Emperor Karl's letter to Prince Sixtus. It was reported here today from Vienna.

### SAMMY MAKES GOOD IN WAR, SAYS BAKER

"The American soldier has made good in France."

Secretary of War Baker brought that message to the country today in a press interview in which he declared, "the big thing for America to do is to support the war, financially, in sentiment, in belief and in courage."

The American soldier, he declared, is beautiful and happy, eager for the fight, and anxious only to kill on the job until it is done.

Armies' Spirit "Tremendous." While refusing to comment on the present drive, Baker pointed out that the three armies in France are "filled with the most tremendous spirit," while the civil population is "quite determined and confident."

Guarded in all his comments, the Secretary indulged mainly in generalities. He refused to reveal what plans he has in view as a result of his personal inspection of the great war front.

The impression one gets from France, he said, "is one of tremendous, earnest, confident enthusiasm."

Inspired and Inspiring. "The whole spirit is one of almost inspired—and certainly inspiring—determination. Anyone who goes there must have an increasing sense of admiration for the magnitude and speed with which we have gone about our task of building communication lines and structures of various kinds in organizing the task as a whole."

"France is a beehive, full of the most energetic people, who know no hours and no limitations on their labors. The condition of our soldiers is a thing I am glad to tell. Our boys are well, physically strong and robust, and well in every other way. Their behavior is good, and their relations with the British and French cordial and sympathetic."

"They give you the sense of meeting buoyant, well human beings, and their wholeheartedness is perfectly splendid. All who have been service at the front, want more."

American Fighters Praised.

"The American soldier has made good in France. Allied critics uniformly praise the endurance and soldierly qualities of the Americans."

"The only sad Americans in France are those who fear they might have to come home before the job is done. They want to come home when it is over, but it makes them gloomy if anyone suggests that a man with special knowledge needed here must return."

The soldiers received, "with very great enthusiasm," the news that they were going to the front. The Secretary said he could hear over the telephone some of this cheering when the word came. Baker said his trip had shown him much as to co-operation between the army and the department.

### CONG. JONES OF VIRGINIA, DIES AT G. W. U. HOSPITAL

Long Illness Ends in Death. With Wife, Son and Daughter at Bedside—Unconscious Since Sunday Night.

Congressman William A. Jones of Virginia died at George Washington University Hospital this afternoon. Mr. Jones had been ill for a long period, but his death was immediately due to a second stroke of paralysis from which he suffered two days ago.

Mr. Jones was one of the oldest members of the House, and was chairman of the committee on Insular Affairs. He represented the first Virginia district.

The Congressman was stricken with paralysis April 7. This was followed by another stroke Monday night. His family were at his bedside during the long period of unconsciousness.

Mr. Jones was born at Warsaw, Va., March 21, 1849, the son of Thomas and Anne S. P. Jones, of that place. He spent his early years on his parents' farm and in 1868 entered the Virginia Military Institute, where he remained until the evacuation of Richmond, Va., serving with the cadets in the defense of that city against the Union forces. After graduating from the military institution young Jones took up the study of law and in 1870 graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia, entering upon the practice of his profession as a lawyer.

In 1889 Mr. Jones married Miss Claude D. Motley. He was delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention in 1896 and 1900, and served as member of the First Virginia Congressional District ever since his election to the Fifty-second Congress.

Mr. Jones is survived by his widow, a daughter, Mrs. Claude D. Jones, and a son. The latter, William A. Jones, Jr., is a second lieutenant in the aviation corps stationed at Dallas, Tex. The daughter is the wife of Major F. Roland Hopkins, stationed at Camp Chillicothe, Ohio. The son and daughter joined their mother at Congress Hall, where Congressman Jones made his home, while in this city, about a week ago.

### CHILIAN ENVOY SUFFERS STROKE, IS NEAR DEATH

Stricken on the street with apoplexy today Ambassador Santiago Aldunate, of Chile, is at the Emergency Hospital in a critical condition. He is unconscious and paralyzed on one side. No hope is entertained for his recovery.

The ambassador was stricken shortly after leaving his office in the Real Estate Trust building. He was taken to the hospital in a passing automobile by three men.

"The ambassador was stricken this morning about 10 o'clock while he was taking his morning walk," said the diplomat's secretary. "He was unattended, and we do not know how long it was before he was found. The first we knew of it here at the embassy was when he was notified by telephone that he was in Emergency Hospital, unconscious."

"He is better, we believe, although he has not regained consciousness," Dr. Ruffin, his private physician, is attending him. His wife and the rest of his family are with him.

"The ambassador is about fifty years old and is healthy. This is the first stroke of the kind that I have ever heard of his having."

### GREEKS AND BRITISH WIN SIX MACEDONIAN TOWNS

LONDON, April 17.—The Greek army went into battle against the German allies today for the first time since Greece entered the war, and won a victory, the British war office announced today.

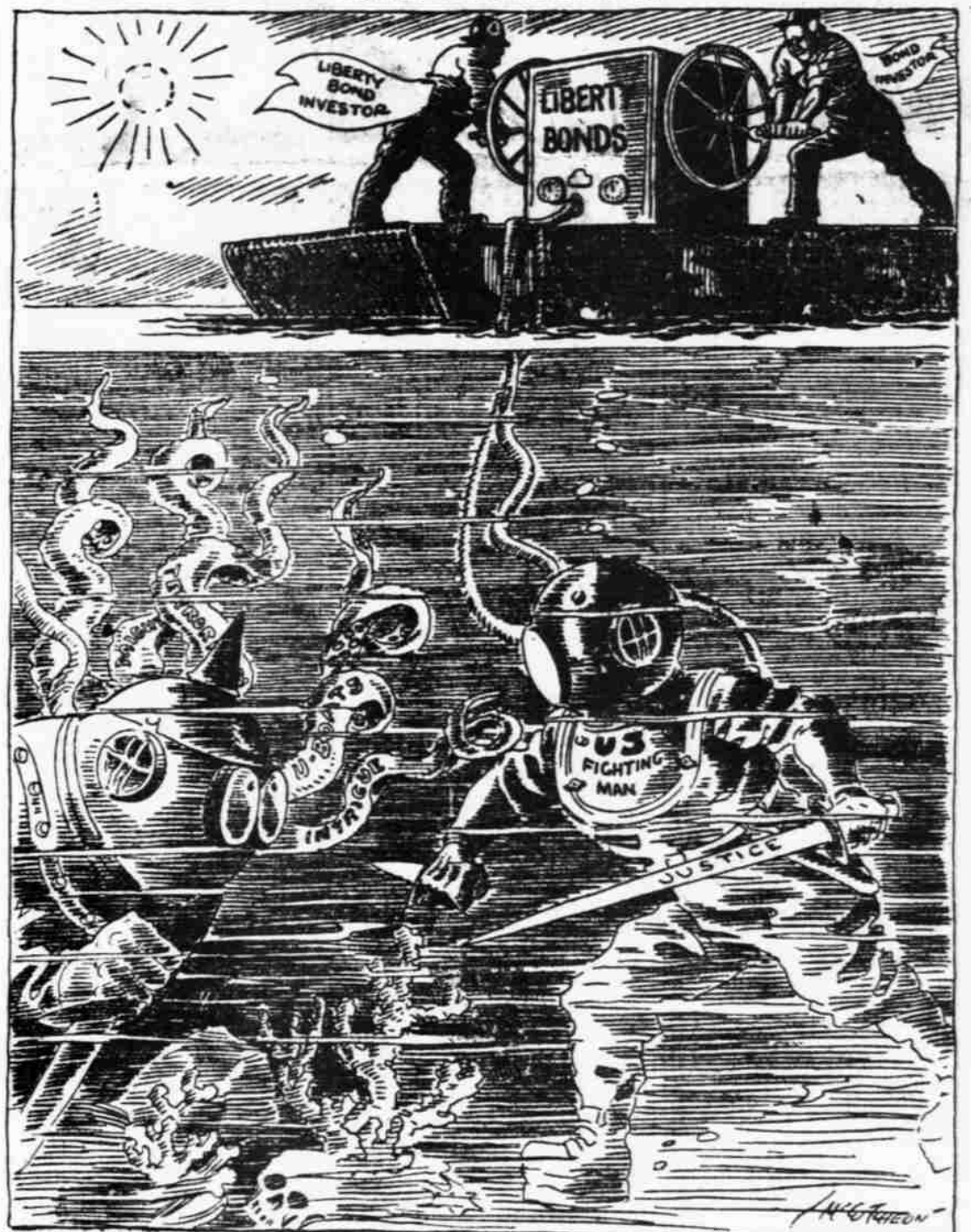
An important success was achieved in the sector of the Struma river, north of Tahines Lake, in Greek Macedonia, and a number of villages were captured from the Bulgarian-German forces.

The Greeks alone captured five villages, while the British captured another. Forcing a crossing of the Struma early in the morning the Greeks drove the Bulgarian-German forces from five villages on the eastern side. British troops that were operating with the Greeks occupied the important village of Kumli-Ormanli, between eight and nine miles south of the Bulgarian frontier.

"Early this morning Greek forces crossed the Struma and captured five villages," the official statement said. "Further north the British occupied Kumli-Ormanli."

### DON'T DESERT HIM!

(Copyright, 1918, by John T. McCutcheon.)



### VIRGINIA PROVING GROUND MEASURE PASSED BY HOUSE

The House this afternoon passed a bill, recently reported from the Naval Affairs Committee by Chairman Padgett, for new naval proving grounds in Virginia, opposite Indian Head, Md. The bill carries a million dollars for the purchase of more than 1,000 acres and its equipment.

### HE WAS FOUND

A Want Ad came from a party whose telephone number is Col. 4448.

They wanted a carpenter.

After only one insertion of the ad in The TIMES, the carpenter was found.

If you need help phone M. 5260. An experienced operator will write the ad for you.

### ALLIES PUT O. K. ON LIBERTY MOTOR, PLACE CONTRACTS

The Liberty motor has secured the endorsement of France, Italy and England. It was said today by an official in touch with the work of the aircraft board, and these allies have actually placed contracts for as many as American plants can turn out. The motor will break all records, it was stated, reaching a horsepower of 500 in a short time, its present record being approximately 450 horsepower.

### METEREN IS RETAKEN IN HARD FIGHT, SAYS HAIG

Foe Has Made Gain At But One Point in Last Twenty-four Hours, and British Are Confident.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, April 17.—Von Armin and Von Quast, continuing their drive toward Hazebrouck, are suffering heavy losses inflicted by the British.

Apparently, the only enemy gains in the past twenty-four hours have been at Wytschaete, which was occupied during a blinding mist at dusk last night.

British troops are reported advancing against Wytschaete, which probably will be retaken.

Harass Foe Flanks.

Southeast of Ypres an attempted enemy advance was shot down at short range. In retreating both enemy flanks were caught by the full force of the British artillery and machine guns.

The famous Virgin leaning from the church tower at Albert has been destroyed.

The figure has been overhanging the street since 1914, when the city was shelled by the Germans. There was a widespread superstition that when the Virgin, holding the figure of the infant Jesus fell, peace would be declared.

### GUNS SWEEP FOE AT CLOSE RANGE

LONDON, April 17.—"British troops have recaptured Meteren," Field Marshal Haig reported today.

"East of Ypres," the statement added, "in consequence of the enemy's progress along the Lys, British troops holding forward positions were withdrawn to a new line, deliberately and without interference from the enemy."

"South of Arras, opposite Bovelles (seven miles south) our line was completely restored."

"In the neighborhood of Wytschaete yesterday evening we successfully counter attacked."

Village Is Ours.

"In Meteren the situation also was restored. The village is ours."

"South of the Somme hostile artillery fire increased considerably this morning," Haig said.

"Advancing enemy parties were caught under our fire east of Ypres yesterday afternoon at our old positions, and were destroyed."

Caught At Close Range.

"At Baillieu, a body of German infantry in close formation was caught under our fire at close range and suffered heavy casualties. We also took a few prisoners."

"The enemy endeavored to develop an attack east of Robecq yesterday afternoon after a bombardment, but the advance was broken up."

"Repeated hostile attacks north of Baillieu yesterday afternoon and evening were repulsed with loss to the enemy."

U. S. ARTILLERY HELPS IN RAIDS

PARIS, April 17.—Successful French raids at Butte du Meunil and Tahure (where American artillery is stationed), and at Hiry (on the Toul sector) were reported by the French war office today.

There was active mutual cannon-